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SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

THE DUTIES OF PRESENT SOCIETY TO POSTERITY.—A correspondent alludes to the general failure of the books to treat of the duties that the present owes to future generations, and seems to infer therefrom that possibly posterity has no claim whatever on the present generation. Practically speaking, a claim that cannot be enforced is worthless to its owner; and of this nature is the claim of future generations on the people of the present day. But a claim may be just and proper even though its possessor may be powerless for its enforcement; and an honest and righteous people will not refuse to render justice to the parties to whom it is due whether they be weak or strong, living or dead, or yet unborn. What then are the duties of society in reference to the future?

The machinery by which society acts is the constitution and laws, and the things acted upon are the people and their property. Society in its active or executive condition is known as the sovereign power. Now although this attribute of sovereignty may be delegated to a King, a body of nobles, or to a representative assembly, yet, as it originally resided in the whole people, so may they reclaim it again, and either alter or abolish the form of government at their pleasure. The holders of the sovereignty are trustees for the nation or people, and cannot rightfully do any act that will defeat the trust. As for instance, the sovereign cannot alienate or cede away the sovereignty without the consent of the people. Neither can the delegated sovereign change the form of government without the assent of the people; but there is no reason to doubt that a nation may at pleasure either change the form of its government, or even cede the territory to another nation, and, in doing so, does not violate any obligation to posterity. It is fair presumption that society will always, in acting on important matters of this kind, do what is regarded to be the interest of the State both present and future, and that the people of the future generation, if they had to act instead of the present ones, would have acted in the same way. But an alienation without sufficient grounds would be a wrong to posterity, that could not be justified. As the parent owes a duty to his offspring to protect and provide for their wants, and transmit his property to them when he dies, so in a still higher degree does the present owe to future society that the great national estate shall descend and pass to it perfect and unimpaired by waste.

It is scarcely possible to define the exact duties of the present to future generations, and indeed it is not necessary to do so; because, if the existing people are true to themselves, they can hardly be untrue to those that come after them. We cannot well commit waste without injury to ourselves. Thus if we till the earth without replenishing by means of manures the principle of fertility that is annually taken from it, we thereby impoverish the soil, and this course, if persisted in, would be injurious to the heir, and when extensively practised ruinous to the country. The same course of reasoning applies to the timber growing upon the land. The occupants of the soil have really no just right to property wastefully, and timber, from the length of time required to grow it, and its absolute necessity to supply the wants of society, should always be carefully preserved and protected from waste. In England, where property is entitled, these rights of posterity are recognized and protected by positive law. There the heir at law can always file his bill in chancery to restrain the tenant in tail from committing waste. To some extent, our probate laws afford the same kind of redress to heirs and remainder-men and reversioners against tenants in possession.

Another duty that we think the present society owes to the future, at least in a republic, is to educate the youth who are too poor to be educated by their parents. The prosperity and perpetuity of free governments are mainly dependent on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is therefore of the first importance that education shall be made universal; no one ought to be permitted to grow up in ignorance. The means of instruction should be provided for every one, and then ignorance ought to be regarded as a crime. As it is the solemn and responsible duty of every parent to educate his child, who has the means, so ought it to be regarded the duty of the State to educate those whose parents are unable to educate them. With this summary we close our commentary on the duties of the present to future society, and hope our correspondent will consider his questions answered.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—It will be seen from a dispatch that the American convention has nearly brought its labors to a successful close.

The passenger trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are now running to Enterprise, a distance of 20 miles from Mobile.

This is from a deep fountain of pure poetry:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THERE IS REST FOR THE WEARY.

BY ERNESTINE.

There are moments when the spirit, worn and weary, sighs for rest.
When its pinions, earthward drooping, trail as grief-worn and oppressed;
When the light of earth is darkened, and its walks bereft of peace,
And it seems that strife and turmoil never, nevermore will cease.
When perchance the pall of sorrow o'er our spirit has been thrown,
Making by its sombre shadows joy or glee a thing unknown;
When the soul's deep fount is troubled, and its waters will not rest,
While each magic chord of feeling that pervades the human breast
Echoes only notes of sadness, as the dirge-like strain that flows
From the silken-chord Eolian, when the night-wind o'er it blows.
Then when weary-hearted, saddened, bowing 'neath the weight of woe,
Softly, sweetly round us swelling, comes that thrilling song so low,
Like the voice of angels, breathing in their silvery notes of love—
"Raise thy spirit-pinnions gladly; there is rest for thee above."
Mournest Thou so lowly bending o'er affection's shattered urn,
Weeping hopes whose early brightness never, never can return—
Hast thou seen fond dreams of gladness, like the rainbow's glories, fade?
And beholdest thy dearest treasures low in dust and ashes laid?
Aye—perchance thou hast been kneeling lone beside the couch of one
On whose pallid brow death's signet has been placed to mark his own.
Thou hast seen the death-dew gather; heard the heart's low, fluttering beat;
Counted silently its throbbings—waited long, in vain, to meet
One kind look from eyes whose lustre has been dimmed by death's cold hand,
And hast watched the spirit passing slowly to the "silent land."
Then, as darker grew the shadows, and the soul so linked with thine,
Passed forever from the temple, where was once its earthly shrine—
Thou didst feel how vain and fleeting are the dearest joys of earth,
And perchance in sorrow murmured, "wherefore has the spirit birth?"
But look upward—see the shadow does not fall beyond the
In the spirit's home, so glorious, rests no shade of sin or gloom.
View not death as one whose mission is to sunder fond ties here,
For the tomb is but the entrance to that upper, purer sphere.
They, thy loved ones, but precede thee by a few short years at most,
In that land to wait thy coming; deem them not unto thee lost.
Canst thou not, when sad and weary, hear their spirits call to thine,
With a low and earnest greeting, breathing sympathy divine?
Didst thou never feel their presence—almost fancy thou hadst heard
The light sweep of angel-pinnions, as the lost were hovering near?
Then as o'er thy lip and forehead came the night breeze, wandering free,
Who may say that guardian angels were not there caressing thee?
Holy moments! when the spirit thus communes with sacred things,
Blessings then are born of sorrow—light from out the darkness springs;
And from sadly weeping, weeping o'er the tomb of those we love
Turn we to the radiant glories of the unseen world above;
While within the heart's lone chambers, like a message from the blest,
Echoes still those notes of gladness—"Weary spirit, there is rest."
But perchance 'tis not death's presence that enshrouds thee thus in gloom;
There hies shadow even darker than at its stern bidding
Shadows that, like evil phantoms, silently enfold the heart,
Chilling all its opening blossoms—bidding its bright dreams depart.
When we mark the cloud of anger o'er a brow beloved arise;
See a shade of coldness dwelling on the lip that most we prize,
Watch in vain to see the sunlight of affection softly play,
As of old, upon the features, coldly turned from us away;
When we list the silvery cadence of a well-remembered tone,
That, in hours of joy departed, breathed soft notes for us alone;
When we hear its kindly greetings, gently given unto all,
And our chill heart-strings only no kind words of welcome fall;
Oh! how sad the thoughts that wake; and the future looks so lone,
For we feel the heart that loved us throbs no longer with our own;
Sullied are the heart's pure fountains—silently hushed its gleesome tone;
Frosted are its fragrant blossoms, and its "singing birds have flown."
Through its dim, deserted chambers, 'mid its sable curtains
Lightning up its dark recesses, no glad ray of sunlight falls;
But from out its quivering, broken chords a plaintive murmur steals—
Dirge-like as the strain that rises o'er the tomb where lowly kneels
One whose every earthly blessing buried lies at fate's behest—
While the spirit murmurs sadly, "Rest! Where shall the weary rest?"
Then, oh child of sorrow, listen! There is One who calls to thee,
"When all our friends forsake thee, heavy laden trust in me!
I will guide thy fragile life-bark thro' the ocean's heaving foam,
Shield thee from the wave and tempest, lead thee safely to thy home;
Come to me, when sad and weary," echoes still that voice so blest—
"I will still thy heart's commotion, give thy troubled spirit rest."
Rest! Aye, where the cares and sorrows that enshroud thee
Now in gloom,
Dimming all the heart's rich beauty, never, nevermore shall come;
Where the tear of anguish never from the drooping eye shall fall,
Or the heart, oppressed and weary, vainly for assistance call;
Where the shadow of death's pinion may not darken o'er the heart,
Or its cherished dreams of gladness sadly, one by one, depart;
Where the fountain, clear and sparkling, gushing from the throne Eternal springs,
And the murmur of its wavelets thoughts of joy and gladness brings;
Where the flowers that most you cherished shall be blooming fair and bright,
And the spirit's glorious morning ne'er shall close in gloom of night,
But amid perpetual sunlight thou shalt have thy weary wings
In the crystal fount that gushing from the throne Eternal springs;
While this strain shall greet thy coming to the mansions of the blest,
Softly hymned by angel voices, "Blessed spirit, here is rest."
Let us then fresh courage gather for the battle-field of life,
Trusting He will give us ever strength to conquer in the strife.
Let us not grow faint or weary, tho' the way seems dark and lone,
But with patience bear our burden, and be resolute—be strong.
There are others, fellow pilgrims, who perhaps have weary grown
With the toilsome march before them, and sit fainting sad and lone;
Let us aid them on their journey, help them with their weary load,
And 'till brighten our own pathway—smoother make the rugged road.
Let us cast all selfish feeling henceforth from our hearts aside,
Learn to live to better purpose—see the field is open wide,
There is much that calls for effort, much for hearts and hands to do;
Rich, luxurious is the harvest, but "the laborers are few."
See around us, all around us, are the lowly suffering poor;
And shall we sit down in plenty, while they thus die of need?
Shall their sufferings be unheeded, or their plaintive calls unheard?
Have you nothing else to give them, give at least a gentle word.
And another voice is swelling from each heartstrings in the land,
Thrilling with its deep-toned pathos—"Save, oh! save the erring band."

From the city's crowded temples, from the hamlet and the grove,
Still that echo wildly rises, "Save, oh! save the ones we love!"
See the thousand snares that daily hidden lie along their way,
Luring them from virtue's pathway, guiding their young feet astray.
It will take a mighty effort, but if strong in heart and will,
Aided by Almighty Power, we may save the erring still.
Bear up nobly to the contest, feeling that our cause is just,
Looking ever for assistance unto Him in whom we trust;
Say not that "my arm is feeble"—such thoughts from your heart be hurled,
For remember countless atoms, when combined, can form a world.
Let our strength consist in union, be our watchword "Hope and Faith."
And undaunted let us labor to redeem the loved from death.
Then, whatever fate betide us, howe'er dark the future seem,
We at least will know by trial life is better than a dream;
And when shadows, sad and lonely, glide into each troubled breast,
May this promise cheer us ever—"For the weary there is rest."
CEDAR COTTAGE, IND.

The river was on a stand last evening with 7 feet 2 inches water on the falls. The weather is tolerably warm. The thermometer yesterday went up to about 80. The towboat James Guthrie arrived from Pittsburg yesterday morning with barges containing about 70,000 bushels of coal.

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.—We give this morning a full and interesting summary of the foreign news by the Atlantic. We have omitted that part of it which was given in our telegraphic summary.

The tobacco factories of Paul Blackburn and Wm. Anderson, Jr., at Richmond, Va., were destroyed by fire with all their contents on Monday evening last.

RED RIVER FALLS.—The Red River Republican, of May 19, speaking of the progress Messrs. Mallefert and Raasloff are making in removing the rocks from the Falls of Red river, at Alexandria, so as to form a canal navigable to large craft, says:

A canal has been cut, much of the rocks has been removed, and a large body of water is at this moment running through; that a large sized barge has repeatedly been carried up and down loaded with several hundred barrels and bales of cotton, and, indeed, passed down once heavily loaded, while the steamer Magnolia Brauner was lying in the channel; that the steamer Alida, after several ineffectual attempts, and a signal failure, to pass over the old channel, concluded wisely to try the new cut, and glided through like a swan, coming clear without touching rock or shoal. And still the pass is by no means complete; much work will yet be done before delivery to the commissioners.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.—The Boston Post of Tuesday says:

The failure of Samuel Sanford, Esq., one of the oldest merchants in Boston, was announced yesterday. The mortgage and floating debts of Mr. Sanford were reported to be \$600,000, and the assets were variously estimated at from \$900,000 to \$1,100,000. This heavy amount of assets consists mostly of centrally situated real estate in this city. The estate is one of the largest of the kind held by any one in Boston.

[From this morning's Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.
The Know-Nothing platform is published. It embraces the resolutions on slavery of the majority committee, and declares the principles of the Order, henceforth, to be open and avowed, and membership shall be no concealment. The Boston seceding delegates returned to the convention. The free States are requested to concentrate their action in the present crisis.

CLEVELAND, June 15.
The Know-Somethings resolved to dispense with the oath—substituting the pledge of honor. They are anti-slavery, anti-Papal. A motion was made to bind the organization to support Mr. Seward by inserting a clause in the constitution. A constitution was adopted last evening, and Henry Grinstead, of Ohio, elected president, and Mr. Richardson, of Albany, secretary. The convention is nearly ready to adjourn.

BOSTON, June 15.
The Massachusetts delegates to the Know-Nothing convention all returned. We learn from a reliable source that the Massachusetts council ordered them to call for a general convention of the people of the Northern and Northwestern States. The proposal is favorably received, and will be promptly acted upon with a view of the concentration of effort in the present crisis.

WASHINGTON, June 15.
The recent removal of the Know-Nothing messengers from the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is regarded as a preliminary to the decapitation of a higher grade of officers. There is much alarm among the clerks, especially of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Interior returned to Washington to-night. Capt. Ingraham is here. Land warrants sold at \$1,074.19 and are in good demand.

QUEBEC, June 15.
It is thought the ship Lochlaven Castle that was ashore at Bird Rock, will be saved with the remaining passengers. 200 tons of salt and rice were thrown overboard.

Enlisting Soldiers for the Crimea.—A rendezvous for the enlistment of soldiers for the British army in the Crimea, it appears, has been open for some time in Commercial street, South Brooklyn. Information of the fact having been obtained by Deputy U. S. Marshal George Nevins, he applied to Capt. Vanderveer, of the 3d District police, who proceeded down with a posse of officers and arrested the principals, named Antonio Rosenberg, George Spitzner, and Charles Weiss—all Jews—who were taken before the U. S. Marshal in New York yesterday, and committed. Some twelve Germans were ready to start in a vessel which was lying at the dock, but as soon as the captain ascertained what was in the wind, he hoisted sail and steered out into the stream. Fifty or more had been enlisted and sent off, and it is probable that a number were on the vessel at the time the arrests on shore were made. Those remaining state that they received \$10 bounty, and were to receive \$50 more on their arrival at Windsor, New Brunswick, where they were to rendezvous until shipped off to England.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY COMMISSION.
Two letters have been received at the Interior Department—the first dated Camp at the Espia, latitude 31 deg. 20 min., March 22d, and the second Janos, April 5, 1855—which give some interesting information respecting the progress of the boundary commission in New Mexico.

All the necessary supplies are purchased and in camp to last to the end of the work, with the exception of 10,000 pounds of flour and twenty head of cattle; but nothing whatever had been heard of Lieut. Michler and his party, and no communication had been received from the department since November; but the commissioner was informed that Lieut. Michler reported to the Department of the Interior that he had organized his party, and left San Diego for the line on the 16th November, 1855. This leads to the hope that his work is progressing properly. If so, and no unforeseen accident happens, the line will be completed within the time and means originally estimated, notwithstanding the reverses encountered in the outset.

The north and south lines have been completed, the beginning of the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. has been established, and the whole force is now employed in producing the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. westward.

The Mexican commission has failed, both in the performance of its proper share of the labor of running and marking the boundary and in the necessary labor attending the work. So far no assistance whatever has been received from them, and at the last accounts had not left El Paso, and the Indians had run off most of their animals from the initial point within a few miles of that town.

The monthly statement for March show an expenditure of \$4,129.

Santa Anna has removed Mr. Salazar, the Mexican commissioner, who is said to be an efficient officer. The charges were disrespect toward his superiors, and want of energy or neglect in pushing the work to completion; but it is notorious that the Mexican Government had not furnished him with the means.

Wash. Union.

Mrs. ROBINSON.—The Reception of the news from Albany—An illumination. The intelligence of the refusal by the Supreme Court to grant the motion for a new trial, made by the Common Council, was received here by the public officials on Saturday afternoon. The Sheriff, however, considered it advisable to withhold it from the unfortunate woman until the arrival of Mr. Pierson, her counsel, thinking that the intelligence would be received by her more calmly when communicated by that gentleman.

Trough the medium of an outside friend, however, Mrs. Robinson became acquainted with the fact about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She at first manifested symptoms of the most uncontrollable anger, stamping the floor with her feet, and launching out a torrent of invective against all who were in any manner connected with her trial. By degrees, however, she became more moderate, and finally settled down with the exclamation, "I am glad they would not give me the new trial."

Toward evening she sent the woman employed to do her washing, for a large quantity of provisions, and after building a roaring fire in the stove—sufficiently large for the coldest wintry day—began to prepare a sumptuous repast, saying that she would at least have a feast in honor of the occasion.

Soon after dark Mrs. Robinson placed a number of lighted candles in each window of her cell—the illumination being designed, she stated, to testify her joy. The affair attracted a large number of spectators in the street, but she was allowed to proceed with her amusement uninterrupted, until the candles burned out.

The general impression seems to be that Mrs. Robinson will be sentenced by Judge Harris during the present term of court.

Troy Times.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

HAVANA, June 4, 1855.
In relation to the rumor that propositions had been authorized to be made, on the part of the Creoles of Cuba, for the manumission of their slaves to the Abolitionists of England, and asking the protection of Great Britain in certain relations of a political character, which may be combined therewith, I have reason to believe, investigation of the past few days, that it has good foundation. This will involve new matters for the sober and serious consideration of your statesmen—of the truth of which they will soon have evidence, beyond the premonitory shadowings of "irresponsible news writers."

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, June 15.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Daniel vs. McMillan, Bath; affirmed.
Trotter vs. McVicker, Nicholas; affirmed.
Howard vs. King, Estill; affirmed.
George vs. Bussing, Garrard; affirmed.
Bradley vs. Yantis, Garrard; appeal dismissed.
Moon vs. Heatherby, Madison; affirmed.
ORDERS.
Williams vs. Langford, Boyle;
Butler vs. Miller, Garrard;
Smith vs. Lambert, Rockcastle;
Hawkins vs. Same, Rockcastle;
Coley vs. Summers, Rockcastle;
Eastman vs. Bowler, Pulaski;
Winnham vs. Bentley, Madison;
Wait vs. Hanley, Pulaski; were argued.

Arrest of Fugitive Slaves.—On Saturday the 9th inst., the recorder of the city, was informed by one of our merchants that a drayman, named Sales, had applied to the captain of a northern vessel bound to a northern port to obtain passage for a fugitive slave. The captain under the direction of the recorder, agreed to the proposition of Sales and appointed 11 o'clock at night as the time for them to come on board. Further arrangements were made for the capture, and at the appointed time a sufficient constabulary force were in readiness, who proceeded to the vessel, which was lying in the stream, arriving a few moments after the fugitives had gotten well on board. There they found no less than six negroes, five men and one woman, dressed in male attire, who were immediately handcuffed and lodged in jail. The party then proceeded to the residence of Sales and placed him in company with those whom he had attempted to get off.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A difficulty occurred night before last on St. Andrew street, Fourth District, resulted in the cold blooded murder of a man named Samuel Evans by one James Carroll.

N. O. Delta.

MARRIED.

At the Neal House, in this city last evening, by Rev. S. S. Sumner, of New Castle, HALLARD S. SMITH, Esq., to Mrs. FANNY C. MARTIN, all of Henry county.

R. S. Ringgold,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, AND DEALER
In Perfumery and Fancy Goods, 37 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS, FOR FLAVORING ICE-
CREAMS, FILLERS, CAKE, &c.**—Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Bitter Almonds, Orange, &c. for sale by
R. S. RINGGOLD.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.

Flour dull at \$2.25@2.50. Wheat \$1.90. Sales 300 sacks corn to a dealer at 70¢/bushel. Small sales of oats at 55¢. Hay \$2.00 per ton.

Sales 200 bags common coffee at 10¢/100¢, 100 bags prime at 11¢, 62 bbls sugar at 6¢/lb, 7¢ bbls refined at 9¢/100¢, 40 bbls molasses at 33¢/34¢, and sugar-house at 37¢; also small sales of rice at 8¢.

Sales 321 bbls new pork on p. t., 140 casks bacon shoulders at 77¢/78¢ packed, and 1000 pieces lard at 7¢.

Tobacco a little firmer; sales of 51 bbls—1 at \$5.55, 7 at \$5.55, 29 at \$6.05@6.40, 15 at \$6.45@6.75, 9 at \$7.15@7.65, 9 at \$7.70 to \$8.75, 15 at \$10.50@11.45, and 4 at \$9.05, \$9.55, \$10, and \$10.85. Sales 20 boxes Ky. manufactured at 12¢/22¢.

Sales 124 pieces bagging at 14¢ and 104 coils rope at 7¢.

A few bales jeans and linears at 30 and 40¢.

Sales 26 bbls raw whisky at—

Sales 35 tons No. 1 iron at \$30, 6 mos., 100 bags shot at \$1.95, 55 boxes W. R. cheese at \$8.00@8.25, 15 do English dairy at 13¢, 516 bbls Kanawha salt at 45¢, and 6 retail sales at 48¢; 20 bbls old potatoes at \$2 and 30 bbls new at \$4.25, and 25 bbls lard oil at 75¢.

NEW YORK, June 15, P. M.

Cotton is dull with sales 1000 bales. Flour is firm—6000 bbls good Ohio sold at \$9.50@9.81¼. Southern is unsettled—sales 6000 bbls at \$11.12¼@11.50. Wheat is firm—white Michigan \$2.56. Corn is a trifle lower—sales 58,000 bushels at 98¢/101¢.

Coffee is a trifle higher—sales 1,100 bbls old mess at \$17.37@17.44, new \$17.66@18.15. Sugar is firm—1000 bags upland tendency. Lard is firm—sales 1600 bbls at 10¢/10¼¢. Ohio whisky 35¢/35½¢. Coffee is firm—sales 4000 bags Rio. Sugar and molasses are firm, but the business is limited.

Stocks are steady and money is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 15, P. M.

Flour is quiet at \$9.50@9.55. Whisky 30¢. Sales 150 bbls bacon at 8 and 9¢ for shoulders and sides. 800 bbls mess pork sold on private terms. Groceries are quiet. Cheese dull at 8¢.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.

Coffee—This has been a much more active week for Rio coffee, and 17,500 bags have been sold to consumers, nearly all at 96¢/97¢ for ordinary to good lots, including 6-day 5,565 bags of which 7,785 at 94¢ and 760 at 94½¢ per lb. Two cargoes—together 7,400 bags—received this week. Stock to-night only 13,800 bags against 39,400 at same time last year. The best Rio is now held at 10¢ per lb, there being no really prime market.

Tobacco—Although the supply has been large this week, buyers have not come forward freely, and up to this morning the sales were confined to about 250 bbls, including 141 Mason county, of which 56 at 9¢-16 and 45 at 7¼¢; 33 bbls choice section, 15 at 10¢/11¢, 35 at 11¼¢, and 75 at 10¢ per lb. To-day the sales include only 45 bbls, 18 at 9¢, 35 planters' lugs at 7¢, 1 admitted at 10¢, and 1 at 11¢. Some of the sales are said to show a decline of at least ¼¢ a cent, but we repeat our last quotations for the present.

Bagging and Rope—Kentucky bagging has been in better request, and 2,000 pieces were sold at 14¢/14½¢, according to quality. Rope in some request at 6 to 7¢ and 8¢ for poor hand made to fancy machine manufactured. India bagging has brought 13¢/13½¢ for one or two round lots P. S. To-day we hear of large sales, including 350 pieces Kentucky bagging at 16¢/16½¢, 100 at 15½¢ cash, 650 coils rope at 7¼¢, and 400 at 8¢.

Gunny Bags—Early in the week 200 bales were sold at 10¢/11¢, and 11¢, and time adding interest, but holders now decline selling under 11¢.

Hay—Prices have improved and we hear that some 350 tons have been sold this week at \$2.25@2.31 per ton, including yesterday 800 Northern and 385 Western at \$2.00.

Exchange—This week:

Sterling 10¢/10½¢ prem.
New York 60-day bill ¼¢/¼ dis.
do 90-day bill ¼¢/¼ dis.
do sight check ¼¢/¼ prem

Freights—Three ships have been taken up for Liverpool at 5½¢ for corn and 3-16¢ for cotton.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, June 9.

The arrivals of ordinary stock have been common during the week and prices of such descriptions very low. About 120 Western cattle, with a heavy Yorks, and a good supply of sheep and veal cattle and near 60 milch cows remain on sale. The market generally is easy for purchasers at our quotations:

Beef cattle, Western fine to choice 8.50@10
Beef cattle, Western rough and fine 5.00@6
Hogs 5.00@6
Sheep in lots 2.50@3.75
Sheep, choice 4.00@

PITTSBURGH, June 16, P. M.

The river continues to recede with 6 feet 8 inches water in the channel. The weather is clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, June 15, P. M.

The river is falling slowly. The weather is fine.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. JUNE 15.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Silver Wave, McMillan, Pittsburg.
Tiber, Pittsburg.
W. A. Eaves, Baird, Cincinnati.

Peter Teller, Box No. 9, Kentucky, Kentucky bagging at sale. The market generally is easy for purchasers at our quotations:

DEPARTURES.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Silver Wave, McMillan, Pittsburg.
Tiber, Arkansas River.
Southern, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
Rainbow, Holcroft, Henderson.
Southern, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
Tishomingo, Briscoe, Memphis.
W. A. Eaves, Baird, Green River.

RECEIPTS.

Per Rainbow from Henderson: 14 bbls tobacco, Pickett; 11 sacks oats, Brent & Thomas; 25 bbls tobacco, J. E. Hayes; 305 sacks oats, Brent & Thomas; 1 ck bacon, Brent & Thomas; 2 casks bacon, 1 bblard, Gallatin; 2 bbls lard, Brent & Thomas; 8 bags rice, Gardner & Co; 2 sections hogs, W. H. Stokes; 2 pgs. Moorhead; 1 bbl brandy, 2 bbls candles, Schrodt & L; 17 casks, bbls, and bbls lard, 6 pgs. M. H. Hent.

Per James Guthrie from Pittsburg: 70,000 bushels coal.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

June 15—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: 62 bundles paper, Dupont; 12 bales, Bartley, J. W. C. 4 boxes, 1 bbl, 5 bags wool, Brent & Son; 4 sheep and lambs, W. F. Thompson; 70 bus wheat, Shillgrove & Gray; 2 bbls lard, Brent & Thomas; 1 ck bacon, 2½ lbs leather, E. Stokes; 2 cars cattle and sheep, Capt. Revere; 50 bbls whisky, 1 ck ben, Showell & Son; 64 head sheep and lambs, S. V. Ross; 2 bags wool, Gathright; 166 hams, Galt House; 25 pgs mtl, Owens.

Extraordinaire.

FIRST OF THE SEASON—FRESH CLAMS IN THE SHELL.
2,000 Fresh Clams in the Shell (most delicious) just received this morning by express. To be served in our Restaurant, or sold out of the house in quantities to suit.

m22jbb WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

H. Ferguson & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY
Flour, corner Fifth and Market streets. m22jbb

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

RENT & DUVAL.

HAVE now in store a full and complete assortment of Carpets, Rugs, Fians and Table Covers, Floor Oil-Cloths, &c.

The Union of this morning says that Mr. McLane, U. S. Commissioner to China, has been successful in the discharge of his trust, and that no necessity exists for his return to the East.

Shy & Beck, and Nath. Wolfe, Esq., of Louisville; the defence by Messrs. Robinson & Johnson, Buckner & Dudley, Harrison & Hunt, Hanson & Woolley, and the Hon. Garrett Davis.

Lex. Obs.

MARRIED,
On the 16th inst., J. H. LE COMPTE to Miss LOUISA RICHY,
only daughter of J. B. Richy, all of this city.

With the above were received the compliments of Mr. and Mrs.
J. H. Le Compte, and a bountiful supply of cake and wine.

kind with please give us a call.

HOGE & LUCKETT,
461 Market-st., between Third and Fourth, south side.
j12 b&j

FINE FLOUR—50 bbls fine Flour for sale by
j12 j&b H. FERGUSON & SON.

Infant Brushes; Velvet Brushes;
Hat, Cloth, and Shaving Brushes;
Nail, Finger, and Pocket Brushes;
Crumbs and Hearth Brushes;
Plane and Feather Dusters; at
j11 j&b MILLER & GOULD'S, 93 Fourth st.

On the 16th inst., J. H. LE COMPTE to Miss LOUISA RICHY, only daughter of J. B. Richy, all of this city.

With the above were received the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Le Compte, and a bountiful supply of cake and wine.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH.

MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth St.

H. FERGUSON & SON.

34 Foulwell St., 4 doors from Market.

VV Flour, corner Fifth and Market streets. m28 j&b

